

### **REMARKS**

Claims 1-41 are pending in this application. Of these pending claims, Claims 1-21 and 36-41 stand rejected; and Claims 22-35 stand withdrawn. By way of this paper, Claims 1 and 15 have been amended; and Claim 37 has been cancelled.

The foregoing amendments and following remarks are believed to be fully responsive to the outstanding office action, and are believed to place the application in condition for allowance.

### **Objection to the Disclosure**

The disclosure stands objected to because the serial numbers of the cross referenced US patent applications appearing on page 1 have not been provided.

By way of this paper, the paragraph beginning on page 1, line 5, of the specification has been amended to include the serial numbers and filing dates of the cross referenced US patent applications. As such, Applicants respectfully request reconsideration and withdrawal of the objection to the disclosure

### **Double Patenting**

By way of this paper, Claim 37 has been canceled. As such, Applicants submit that the potential objection to Claim 39 under 37 CFR §1.75 as being a substantial duplicate of Claim 37 is now moot.

### **Claim Rejections – 35 U.S.C. § 102**

Claim 36 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by the Tashiro et al. ('863) reference.

Independent Claim 36 includes the term “nanomorphic” and is derived from the terms “nanomorphism” and “nanomorph” found on at least page 33, lines 5 and 6 of Applicants’ specification. “Nanomorphism” and “nanomorph” are defined on page 32, line 29 through page 33, line 6 of Applicants’ specification. As such, the term “nanomorphic” is also defined on page 32, line 29 through page 33, line 6 of Applicants’ specification.

Applicants respectfully submit that particle size is not the only factor to be considered when determining whether a material is “nanomorphic.” Other factors exist and are described on page 32, line 29 through page 33, line 6 of Applicants’

specification. As such, even if the Tashiro et al. ('863) reference discloses depositing nanoparticle materials, the reference does not disclose controllably depositing an organic nanomorphous material. Accordingly, reconsideration and withdrawal of the 35 U.S.C. §102(b) rejection of Claim 36 is respectfully requested.

#### **Claim Rejections – 35 U.S.C. § 103**

Claims 1-9, 11, 13-21, and 36-41 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over the Jagannathan et al. ('327) reference in view of the Miyashita et al. ('050) reference. Currently pending Claims 10-12 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over the Jagannathan et al. reference in view of the Miyashita reference as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of the Yamazaki et al. ('834) reference. Claim 37 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over the Tashiro ('863) reference as applied to claim 36 above, and further in view of the Miyashita ('050) reference. Claims 36 and 38 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over the Jagannathan and Tashiro references in view of each other. Additionally, Claims 37 and 39-41 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over the Jagannathan and Tashiro reference in view of each other, as applied to claim 36, and further in view of the Miyashita reference.

Independent Claim 1 has been amended to more clearly point out that the first condition is a first process parameter and that the second condition is a second process parameter with the first condition being distinct from the second condition. Support for this amendment can be found on at least page 15, lines 23-29 of Applicants' invention.

Applicants have found that the same organic material, regardless of material formulation, when maintained under distinct process parameters either prior to and/or during material ejection, can be deposited in distinct locations on a first addressing electrode and have distinct reflected spectral peaks (after deposition) with the deposited organic material associated with the first condition having a first reflected spectral peak and the deposited organic material associated with the second condition having a second reflected spectral peak. Examples of process parameters include, but are not limited to, temperature, pressure, and/or combinations of temperature and pressure.

In this manner a multi-color display can be created using only one organic material regardless of material formulation. As such, the conditions that include process parameters do not include the material composition conditions described by the Examiner in paragraph 13 of the pending office action - producing two or more colors of EL materials using the same host material and different dopants. In the context of Applicants' invention, materials made in this manner would not constitute the same organic material.

Applicants submit that although the Jagannathan et al. ('327) reference works well for its intended purpose, it does not disclose that by varying conditions that include process parameters (for example, temperature and/or pressure) in one or more formulation reservoirs and/or during material ejection the reflected spectral peaks of the organic material (for example, electroluminescent material) can be altered thereby creating multiple colors with the same organic material.

The Miyashita et al. ('050) reference discloses a multi-color display device having red, green, and blue pixels with each color being made from a different materials (see, for example, paragraphs 0077 through 0081). As such, the Miyashita et al. ('050) reference does not disclose producing multiple reflected spectral peaks using the same material. Additionally, the Miyashita et al. ('050) reference does not disclose maintaining or varying conditions that include process parameters, as described above, in order to produce multiple reflected spectral peaks from the same organic material. Accordingly, reconsideration and withdrawal of the 35 U.S.C. §103 rejection of Claim 1 is respectfully requested.

Claims 2-14 depend from Claim 1 and are consider patentable for at least the same reasons as set forth above.

Independent Claim 15 has been amended to more clearly point out that that the first condition is a first process parameter and that the second condition is a second process parameter with at least one of the first and second conditions being varied to cause at least one of the deposited first and second organic materials to exhibit a plurality of distinct reflected spectral peaks. Support for this amendment can be found on at least page 15, lines 23-29 of Applicants' invention. Claims 16-21 depend from Claim 15. Applicants respectfully submit that amended Claim 15 and Claims 16-21 are present in allowable form based on at least the reasons set forth above which state a basis for the allowance of Claim

1. Accordingly, reconsideration and withdrawal of the 35 U.S.C. §103 rejection of Claims 15-21 is respectfully requested.

Independent Claim 36 includes the term “nanomorphic” and is derived from the terms “nanomorphism” and “nanomorph” found on at least page 33, lines 5 and 6 of Applicants’ specification. “Nanomorphism” and “nanomorph” are defined on page 32, line 29 through page 33, line 6 of Applicants’ specification. As such, the term “nanomorphic” is also defined on page 32, line 29 through page 33, line 6 of Applicants’ specification.

The Jagannathan et al. (‘327) reference discloses that the particle size of the functional material deposited on a receiver is typically in the range of 1 nanometer to 1000 nanometers (col. 10, lines 3-5). However, particle size is not the only factor to be considered when determining whether a material is “nanomorphic.” Other factors exist and are described on page 32, line 29 through page 33, line 6 of Applicants’ specification. As such, the Jagannathan et al. (‘327) reference does not define the term “nanomorphic” as it is defined in Applicants’ specification and, therefore, does not disclose controllably depositing an organic nanomorphic material.

The same can be said for the Miyashita et al. (‘050) reference and the Tashiro et al. (‘863) reference. Even if these references disclose nanoparticle materials, particle size is not the only factor to be considered when determining whether a material is “nanomorphic.” Other factors exist and are described on page 32, line 29 through page 33, line 6 of Applicants’ specification. As such, neither the Miyashita et al. (‘050) reference nor the Tashiro et al. (‘863) reference disclose controllably depositing an organic nanomorphic material. Accordingly, reconsideration and withdrawal of the 35 U.S.C. §103 rejection of Claim 36 is respectfully requested.

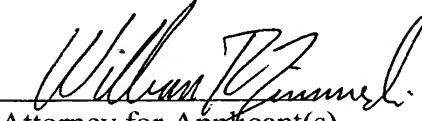
Claims 38-41 depend from Claim 36 and are consider patentable for at least the same reasons set forth above.

### **CONCLUSION**

It is respectfully submitted that, in view of the above amendments and remarks, this application is now in condition for allowance, prompt notice of which is earnestly solicited.

The Examiner is invited to call the undersigned in the event that a phone interview will expedite prosecution of this application towards allowance.

Respectfully submitted,

  
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If the Examiner is unable to reach the Applicant(s) Attorney at the telephone number provided, the Examiner is requested to communicate with Eastman Kodak Company Patent Operations at (585) 477-4656.